THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few.
SWIFT.

No. 38.

AFFAIRS OF SPAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

REMARKS ON THE IMPORTANT STATE-PAPERS ON THESE SUBJECTS.

The affairs of Spain assume every day a more decisive aspect, and events are happening according to the calculations of those who judge of them by the characters of men and not by rumours and petty measures. In other words, these events exhibit a direct contradiction to the calculations of the daily papers, which pretended to discover such a diffident change of thinking in the French Emperor, and so natural a restoration of the Spanish Monarchy.

The past week has presented us with several important state-papers, which were preceded some days by a demi-official statement of the *Moniteur* respecting the affairs of the Continent. They principally consist of two Reports from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, of the Emperor's Message to the Senate, the Report of his War Minister, and a *legislative* Manifesto of the Seville Junta.

1. The *Statement of the Moniteur* affects to detail the whole circumstances of the Spanish campaign, and is something like our details in Holland, where we were always victorious and always beaten. It indulges in the usual inconsistency of making trifles of losses and talking of thirties and twenties instead of hundreds, though it is evident that, if they speak the truth, they ought to have slain every Spaniard they met. A very artful gloss however is given to the veracity of the statement by laying the whole blame of their ill success on the unskilfulness of General DUPONT, and certainly if he was really guilty, as he seems to have been, of a *succession* of gross mistakes, in losing his communication with Madrid, in being separated from two-thirds of his force at the distance of six miles from his usual point of communication, and in being compelled to give battle with only one third of his army, he was a very bad, or as the Pittites would say, a very unfortunate General. The *Moniteur*, with its usual classical affectation, compares him to SABINUS TITURIUS deceived by another AMBIORIX, so that of course BONAPARTE is CÆSAR and the Spaniards are the ancient Gauls. These hints, conveyed in the most artless style of allusion, should not be lost upon us. The *Moniteur* takes every occasion to represent the Spaniards as a nation of barbarians, whose character is a compound of ignorance, superstition, and ferocity; it endeavours to excite not only a contempt for their understanding, but a personal hatred against them, by detailing the cruelties which have been practiced on the French residents in Spain; and there is policy as well as truth in the representation. The French, who think so highly of their own intellect, are one of the last people to consider ignorance as an extenuation of error, and one of the best methods to make them hate a man, is to give them a contempt for his understanding. For this contempt the Spaniards, it must be confessed, present a very prominent mark, for of all civilized nations they have long been the most stupid. If they have preserved their religion more entirely than any other Catholic people, they have preserved their follies also; and if in an age like the present we see their greatest men attributing victories to images and prostrating themselves before relics, we may easily judge of the state of reason among the lower orders. It is this consideration, in fact, which affords the only possible shadow of an excuse for BONAPARTE's interference in their government, and there is no doubt that he would improve the general condition of the people; but then a proper spirit of regeneration would improve them still more; a conqueror would wake them artificially, he would rouse them too sullenly from their long opiate; but left to themselves, their awakening will be more natural, they will rise in the livelier possession of their full powers, and without any wish to return to their sleep. Such at the present moment is their first dawn; and the first French campaign has concluded, not only with success on their side, but with a success acknowledged even by the French.

2. There was another paper in the *Moniteur*, which refuted the thoughtless conjectures of our newspapers respecting the submission of BONAPARTE to the new order of things in Spain; but its interest is done away by the appearance of the state papers, which have completely set this matter at rest. The *first Report of the Minister for Foreign Affairs* consists of an address to the Emperor, *praying* him to take into consideration the necessity of subduing Spain. It is dated Bayonne, April 24, and may or may not have been written subsequently to the late proceedings there; but at any rate it is one of the grossest panegyrics on ambition that have appeared since the days of AUGUSTUS. It is strange to see how totally the style of talking has been altered in France since the Revolution. Formerly the French bled and conquered for nothing but liberty; ambition was a feeling incompatible with the love of country; and the statues of LOUIS the Fourteenth were beheaded and kicked about with all possible signs of detestation: now, the very man who helped them to conquer in the cause of freedom, is called upon by the Senate to enslave the Spaniards purely for the sake of French power, and to imitate the very plans of this very LOUIS, who was one of the most vain-glorious and blood-thirsty of mankind. Formerly it was a crime to mention the word king in a tone of respect, the Majesty of the People was the watch-word, and they would willingly have

cut off the name as well as person of royalty from the face of the earth: now "the child and champion of Jacobinism" frowns and fumes, is feasted and flattered, in all the pride of a stage emperor, and the Senate asks him, whether he will "sacrifice the cause of Sovereigns, and sanction an outrage committed against the *Majesty of the Throne.*" The conqueror DAVID, who had seen the treatment of his former master king SAUL, and who knew the people as well as most founders of a dynasty, might well exclaim, "Lord, what is man!"

3. The *other Report of the Minister for Foreign Affairs* is a further excuse for the proceedings in Spain, given with the same gravity of impudence, and concludes with an abstract of the present state of the European Cabinets. It is full of the usual cant about English influence and the liberty of the seas. The English, no doubt, have their emissaries like other nations wherever they can send them, but they never ruled a single cabinet, except that of Lisbon perhaps, with half the manifest tyranny which the French have exercised in Austria, in Russia, and in Spain: yet to hear the French Papers, one would suppose that there was at least one Englishman in every secret at Madrid; that Englishmen, anti-catholics as they are, went about the Inquisition in cowls and rosaries; that Englishmen were at the head of every insurrection against France; and that each of the Juntas kept a familiar in the shape of an Englishman. All this is an old trick to divert the attention of France from the real causes of the Spanish revolution, and, upon the whole, it is a trick that should not displease us, for if our name is thus perpetually confounded with the cause of liberty, we shall get rid of some of the Continental odium which has so often confounded it with the cause of corrupt courts. The Minister talks very gaily of driving the English from the Peninsula, and of meeting them man to man; and he says that we shall fly as we did at the Helder and at Dunkirk. These exemplifications, it must be owned, are a little uncomfortable to our feelings, but his Excellency must certainly know the difference between an army running away of their own accord and a General compelling them to run away with him. Let the Duke of YORK however answer for himself. His Royal Highness has been much pestered of late with pamphlets written by his friends: I think he would do better to write with his own hand the whole history of his campaigns; if his pen is equal to his sword, I tremble for the reputation of CÆSAR. The French Minister however had not heard of our proceedings in Portugal when he composed this report, or he would not have thought that the disadvantage was so decidedly on the part of those who fly. His exposition of the state of Europe is remarkable for little but it's jealousy of Austria, who is accused of increasing her military force beyond all proportion to her resources. It may still very fairly be questioned, whether NAPOLEON will be content with mere insinuations against that power. It appears to me, that the German States, so far from making common cause with her, will be happy in reducing her to their own level; they have ever been bitterly jealous of her superiority; and the daily papers, who flatter themselves that the German Princes would be still more jealous of the new power of France, argue with their usual ignorance of the human character, upon which habit has much greater influence than sudden policy. They forget how often a single state, like a quarrelsome individual, has indulged an old hereditary animosity at the expense of it's best fortunes: they forget all the feuds and jealousies which in the German States have been handed down like heir-looms from father to son. These jealousies are the growth of ages, those against France the growth of a day. France also can awe them into a hoplessness which produces respect, whereas Austria is merely powerful enough to excite their ambition and their hatred: France can bend them and leave them broken; Austria has bent them only to see them recoil directly in her face. If Spain indeed had fallen quietly into the hands of BONAPARTE, I have little doubt that he would immediately have attempted the dethronement of FRANCIS the Second, and that he would have been joined in his attempt by the whole Rhenish Confederation.

4. The Emperor's Message to the Senate, after avowing his most determined resolution to carry on the war with Spain, speaks a language much more decided than the Minister's against Austria; he already begins to reassume his tone of contempt for her politics, and this is a tone which it must be confessed has been too often prophetic. He says, that he "neither will nor ought to rely on the *false calculations* and *errors* of other courts," and that "since his neighbours increase their armies, it is incumbent upon him to increase his;" that is, he has provoked Austria to make a shew of opposition and he will take advantage of his own provocation as soon as he can. He then adverts in a most hypocritical manner to the disturbances in Constantinople, and has the face to tell the Senate, many of whom must at least be discerning politicians, that the death of Sultan SELIM has deeply affected him, because he was "the best Emperor the Ottomans have had for a length of time." Why then did he pass so quietly over his dethronement and acknowledge the usurper MUSTAPHA? Why, but because he secretly rejoiced at the catastrophe of a man whose superior intellect threatened to oppose his designs in the East, and because he saw new disturbances and new causes for his interference in the weakness and wickedness of the successor. The Message concludes with the two usual falshoods,—a wish for peace, and an assurance that the happiness of France is his only object. The Senate hears all this with an exquisite gravity; the War Minister reports to his Majesty, that the army is in the best state in the world, and that the conscription of 1810 is the most pleasant thing in the world to every mother and son in France; every body is anxious for glory, is devotedly pathetic, is full of liberty of the seas, and the slavery of Spain; and a new war of extermination is begun against freedom by the Brutuses and the Patriots of the French revolution.

5. In the mean time the Junta of Seville have appeared in the new character of legislators, and have published a Manifesto, which has been followed by one from the Valencians, proposing the immediate formation of a new Constitution. It is a little too much in the accustomed pompousness of style, but for the most part it is well worthy of the men who wrote those excel-

lent Precautions, and who appear to unite in a very high degree, the characters of soldiers and statesmen. It is easy to perceive, that the name of FERDINAND has been little more than a watch-word to incense the people against his betrayer; and when the Junta affect to hail him as the acknowledged heir to the crown, and to set aside all disputes about the matter, they only seem anxious to do away all conversation about him, in order that the first steps towards a new government may be free and undisturbed. They recommend, therefore, that all the Supreme Juntas should meet on an appointed day, and elect two deputies from among themselves to form a supreme Government, who shall be the Governors-General of the kingdom, and in default of the existence of a Royal Prince in Spain, be regulated by an *elective President*: so that it appears, that even if they had a Prince restored to them, the Government would be a fac-simile of the Dutch Republic, which consisted of the States-General and a Stadtholder. Every thinking man in Spain must congratulate his country on a proposition so well calculated to add compactness and decision to their efforts; and the Junta have given a new proof of the revival of the *good cause* in establishing the sacred maxim that *all power is from the People.* How would these words have sounded in Spain but a few months ago!—I shall take an early opportunity to examine the merits and defects of this important state-paper at large; but my attention is called off by one of the most unaccountable disgraces that the British name ever suffered on the Continent.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 3.—The *Moniteur* of this day contains an account of the treacherous conduct of the Spanish General, the Marquis de Romana, in Denmark.

It is reported that General Dupont has arrived at Rochefort.

(From the Moniteur of September 6.)

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE LATE EVENTS IN SPAIN.

Of enlightened men anxious to see their country governed by a constitution calculated to secure the rights of the nation, there are a great number in Spain. That kingdom also boasts many whose wishes were attached to the success of many a scene in the Revolution of France.

One third part of the territorial property is in the possession of the secular Clergy. The Monks, for the most part, illiterate and bigotted in the extreme, exercise a considerable influence over the minds of the lower orders, who are more ignorant than the people of any other country, and have consequently for the last century, only made progress in superstition and indolence.

The events at the Escurial and Aranjuez, which have made a deep impression on the respect due to the throne, the Convocation of a Junta at Bayonne, the extraordinary events of the 2d of May, at Madrid, all these things have set the passions adrift, and have wound up both hope and fear to the highest pitch.

The English faction could not overlook the opportunity to derive every advantage from this state of things: it has all along been very active and powerful in the ports, and its influence has been felt even in Madrid. It has by the public situation of the Continent acquired strength, and more particularly so by the sacrifices imposed on the Spanish trade by the cogency of circumstances. Thus seconded, their arts were not unsuccessful in establishing the notion of giving up the alliance with France, to form an union with England, and this secret wish had a considerable influence on the events of Aranjuez and those that followed.

The majority of the good and enlightened individuals of the Nobility and Dignitaries of the Church was animated with a commendable spirit, but the Party of the Inquisition and of the Monks, instigated by numerous English Agents, availed themselves of the blindness and stupidity of the lower orders, and in May the insurrection broke out, at the very time that all the arrangements respecting Spain were perfected.

At Valladolid, Saragossa, Valencia, Seville, &c. miracles were solemnly proclaimed: these juggling tricks, which with every other nation on the Continent would only have met with condign derision, have made upon the Spaniards their fullest impression. On the coasts a numerous party, known by its antipathy to France, in order to recover liberty of trade, spurred the people on. Mortal disorders arose, which communicated to Navarre, Arragon, Estramadura, Castile, Leon, Asturia, and Gallicia.

They began on the 17th of May in the Southern provinces. Don Miguel de Saavedra, Captain General of the kingdom of Valencia, attempted to oppose the views of the insurgents, but they seized him, conducted him to Valencia, and murdered him. His head was carried through all the streets, and placed on a pyramid.

On the first burst of the insurrection, the insurgents demanded that all the French in the kingdom should be secured. A few days afterwards they dragged the crew of a French ship into prison, and on the 14th, they massacred these victims; however, on the 17th, the Members of the Junta, who had been constrained to take part in the Committee, arraigned the author of these atrocities, giving him up to constitutional authority, and naming as such, Balthazar Calbo, a Minister of the Altar.

At Cuenca, the Corregidor and the Intendant were thrown into chains, and carried off by the riotous boors, who pillaged the houses of these two respectable Magistrates, and abused their families. At Carthagena the people murdered the Governor. At Granada, Gen. Truxillo, Governor of Malaga, was murdered, his body dragged through the streets, cut in pieces, and burnt. At Algesiras, the French Consul was imprisoned, and the rioters demanded his head; but the resolution of the well disposed prevented this new excess. At St. Lucar de Barameda, they massacred the Governor. At Jaen, the peasants murdered the Corregidor, and plundered the town.

Seville raised the standard of revolt, formed a factious Junta, and part of the soldiery from the camp of St. Roch and Cadiz, joined them, and the first evidence of their force was the murder of Count Aquila, whilst a Captain of smugglers became Chief of the insurgents, consisting of monks, deserters, and smugglers.

At Cadiz the people rose on the 29th of May against the Lieut. Gen. Solano, Marquis del Socorro, the Captain General of the Province and Governor of the City, a man hitherto universally revered. The insurgents seized and murdered him in an atrocious manner. At Carolina, they decapitated the Governor. Equal excesses were committed in Navarre, Arragon, and Catalonia. At Saragossa, the peasants shot a Col. of Dragoons, and 33 officers were massacred.

The same hatred to all authority, and to all men in office, produced similar scenes in Estremadura and the Castiles. At Badajoz, the hotel of the Governor, Count de la Torve del Fremo, was assaulted. These insurgents demanded arms and to be enrolled; when the Governor, with the Bishops, appeared, exhorting the multitude to retire, but in vain; the infuriated would listen to no reason; they overpowered the guard, rushed into the Governor's chambers, and dragged him to the Palm gate, where with their knives and sticks they trucidated him, exhibiting the naked

and bleeding corpse to his wife, whilst they rifled the palace. At Valladolid Gen. Don Miguel Cevallos, Commandant of Engineers, was, in consequence of a order of Gen. Cuesta, cast into the prison Carbonero, but the insurgents drew him out, and cut him in pieces in presence of his wife and children, carried his head around on a pike, and divided among themselves the limbs, which were dragged about the streets in token of trophy.

The provinces of Leon and Asturias were at the same time scenes of the most tragic events. At Corunna, Gen. Filangieri endeavoured to allay the fury of the peasantry; he would have been shot, had not an artillery officer saved him. At Ferrol, they plundered the house of the Lieut. Gen. of Marine, Obrejon, and incarcerated him.

In the kingdom of Leon, the peasants cut off the heads of many respectable citizens; and announced that the Governor of Corunna, the Corregidor of Leon, and Count Castro Fuerte, should be executed.

In every direction the men who by their worth, virtue, and fortune, had excited universal respect, paid with their lives the gallant resistance, and the love for their country, which they opposed to dissolution and riot; whilst committees of insurrection possessed themselves of the public funds, and inspired all the good with terror.

The Ministers, the Members of the Junta of Madrid, and of the Commission of Government, in vain used every exertion to pacify, ignorant and deluded men wanting to grasp at power and plunder.

This exasperation was the consequence of the state of insecurity, sufferance and misfortune into which this Government had precipitated the nation. She was prepared by the artifices of England, and by the disorder of public nationalities, sprung from those of parties and of the times. It became necessary to recur to arms to bridle the insane and to deter the malevolent.

Marshal Bessieres directed different detachments upon Logronno, Saragossa, Segovia, Valladolid, and St. Andero.

The town of Logronno had revolted, and chosen for its Chief a mason, one of the unworthiest fellows of the district. Gen. Terdier with two battalions, surrounded the city, and drove, on the 6th of June, the insurgents to flight, taking from them six cannons, brought the most riotous to punishment, and replaced in the Government of the town the principal citizens, who had been imprisoned.

Gen. Frere had marched upon Segovia, and on the 7th June, being arrived near the city, he sent a parley to the Magistracy: the insurgents, 5000 men strong, with 30 cannons, fired on him, on which the General assaulted and took the place, a great number of the insurgents having been crippled, many taken prisoners, and their cannon. The city having been freed of the insurgents, submitted.

Gen. Lasalle drew from Burgos to Torquemada, where 6000 insurgents waited, which on the 7th he attacked by 500 chasseurs; they were dispersed, leaving 1200 dead; the village of Torquemada was reduced to ashes.

Gen. Lasalle marched on the 8th to Palencia. As he approached, a Deputation met him, bringing him the submission of the town.

On the 12th, he continued his march to Valladolid.—Here the mania had been strongly developed, and Gen. Cuesta, Captain General, headed the malecontents, and took post at Cabeson, with 7000 insurgents. Gen. Sabathier forced them, whilst Gen. Merle cut off his retreat to Valladolid. This was accomplished in half an hour, the insurgents leaving their artillery, 4000 muskets, and about 1000 killed, behind.

The Bishops of Valladolid came to supplicate forgiveness. The French drew into the city, amidst a multitude that had merited severe castigation, and with admiration beheld the forbearance of the French. The city and province were disarmed.

The Bishop of St. Andero abandoned himself to all manner of frantic excesses. Gen. Merle proceeded towards St. Andero, where Gen. Ducos had repaired. On the 20th Gen. Ducos had arrived at Soncillo, where he beat the insurgents. On the 21st he did the same on the road of La Vento de l'Escudo. On the 23d Generals Merle and Ducos entered St. Andero, which made solemn oath of fidelity to his Catholic Majesty, as Segovia, Placentia, and Valladolid had done.

The troops under Marshal Bessieres, in a few days took 30 pieces of artillery, 50,000 stand of arms, disarmed Palencia, Valladolid, &c. which ensured quiet in Navarre, Guipuscoa, Alava, and Biscay.

During the first operations of Marshal Bessieres, the southern extremities of Navarre and Arragon revolted.

Gen. Lefebre des Vouettes set out from Pampeluna with 3000 men; he drew up towards Rudela, where a squad of near 4000 men had arrived from Saragossa; he dispersed them on the 9th of June, taking six pieces of artillery. He caused the bridge over the Ebro to be re-established, and marched upon Malten. He arrived there on the 13th, and immediately attacked the insurgents.—One charge put them to flight. He proceeded on the 14th to Alago, and put from 3 to 4000 insurgents to flight; nor did they on the 10th offer any ulterior resistance in the olive fields and suburbs of Saragossa. The actions of Epila en Monte, Torvero, on the 23d and 29th, had like results. In these expeditions the insurgents had from 2 to 3000 men killed, and many wounded, a vast number made prisoners, and 30 pieces of artillery taken; whilst we had barely 30 killed, and 80 wounded.

Gen. Verdier joined under Saragossa Gen. Lefebvre, and began to shut up the place. On the 2d July he took the convent of St. Joseph, which covered part of the city.—From the 2d to the 13th July, arrangements were made to compress the insurgents more and more, and to throw a floating bridge over the Ebro, which, on the 12th, was completed. In the interlapse, different corps had met in the plains to break the communication, but they were defeated. The troops that beset the left bank of the Ebro, before Saragossa, sustained various attacks, but the insurgents were always repulsed. The blockade of Saragossa was now completely formed.

Gen. Duhesme commanded in Catalonia, having his headquarters at Barcelona. The towns of Mauresa and Tarragona revolted. Gen. Schwartz beset Mauresa, and Gen. Charbon Tarragona. Gen. Schwartz received directions to repair to Montserat. On the 6th of June he met the insurgents at Bruck, and overthrew them. He also obtained advantages at Espeguera, Martoreil, and at Malinis del Bre. Insurgent peasantry had fortified themselves with cannon on the river Lobrego. From the 8th to the 11th they were pursued at all points, and their artillery taken. This expedition terminated without any loss, whilst the insurgents paid dearly for their temerity.

Fresh reinforcements of peasants from the mountains having poured down into the plains, they cut off the road of Montgat and Moncada. On the 17th they were overthrown. The fort of Montgat was taken, the insurgents lost many men, and 20 pieces of different calibre.

Gen. Lecchi, pursuing the fugitives on the heel, arrived at the town of Mattaro; he attacked, took possession of it, and carried off ten guns. Gen. Duhesme directed the same columns towards the Narrows of St. Paul, on the 19th he attacked them, and took ten pieces of artillery. In sequel of these various engagements, which had in view to secure the communication, Gen. Duhesme returned to Barcelona. He had scarcely 100 men killed and wounded.

During these operations a fresh line of insurgents formed behind Lobrego, which by the melting of the snows that had for some days fallen in the mountains, had swelled considerably.

On the 30th, Gen. Goulles and Brigadier Gen. Bessieres proceeded to the mouth of the river, forced the passage, and pushed up the right bank of it, taking all the positions of the insurgents in the rear, who offered no resistance,

and experienced a great loss; at the same time the division of Gen. Lecchi assailed the bridge of Molinos del Re, took it, and the three pieces guarding the passage. The rest of the insurgents fell back on Martoveil. Gen. Lecchi dislodged them. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate their loss; 40,000 stand of arms were picked up on the field, with all the artillery.

On the side of Figueras, troops of peasants formed to break off the communication of that place. Gen. Reible proceeded thither on the 5th of July; after having dispersed the insurgents, he strengthened the garrison. During these events Marshal Moncey marched towards Valencia. On the 21st of June he met with the insurgents, entrenched around Pesquera, protecting with four pieces of artillery the bridge of Cabriel. The bridge and the narrows were carried; the insurgents left their artillery, and 500 Swiss and Spanish guards came over to us. The insurgents retreated to Siete Annas, where they, in their own opinion, entrenched themselves impregnably. On the 24th, Marshal Moncey attacked and expelled them; they left the whole of their ordnance, 12 pieces, their ammunition, and baggage. The army pursued its way to Valentia, where a seditious conventicle had assembled. He met the insurgents within a mile and a half of the city. They had intrenched themselves behind the canal, and defended the place where the bridge of the high road had been broken down. In an hour the insurgents were broken, the bridge re-established, the village Quarte taken, wish five pieces of artillery, and the insurgents entirely dispersed. On the 28th, Marshal Moncey repaired to Valencia; the vicinage of that city is intersected by a number of canals, and covered with gardens and houses. French intrepidity surmounted all obstacles, the suburbs were taken and bestrewed with dead bodies; 20 pieces of artillery were taken; but the walls, covered with breaches, were secure against storm. The Marshal pitched his camp, in expectation of heavy artillery.

A few days after a division of the insurgents, from 5 to 6000, had taken the field. He marched immediately to the right bank of the Xucar. The heights were immediately carried; the insurgents dispersed, losing several pieces of cannon, and were driven back to the height of Almanza. On the 3d they were surprised, and a great number killed. Our troops occupied Almanza, and Marshal Moncey was ordered to take up a position at St. Clemente. He had collected the necessary heavy ordnance to besiege Valencia, when the occurrences which took place in Andalusia called for different measures. During these movements, in the course of which Marshal Moncey fought no less than six battles, killed a vast number of the enemy, and took 50 pieces of cannon, his loss consisted in 200 killed and 500 wounded.—The people of Cuenza had committed enormous excesses against a French Officer and several soldiers. Gen. Caulaincourt marched accordingly from Tarragon on the 1st of July, and reached Cuenza on the third. On his approach the insurgents appeared determined to defend the town; they were 8000 strong, and had three cannon. Gen. Caulaincourt attacked them; they lost their artillery, and were so completely routed, that they relinquished all ideas of defending the town, and retreated to the mountains, leaving behind their arms, and from 7 to 800 killed and wounded. The town which was deserted by all the inhabitants was given up to pillage.

Gen. Dupont, who left Madrid at the end of May, proceeded to Andalusia. On his arrival at Andujar, the insurgents had formed a Council of Government in Seville, the town of Cordova, Grenada, Seville, and part of the district of Jaen, had raised the standard of sedition, and a considerable body of insurgents was assembled near Cordova; he immediately put himself in motion. On the 6th of June he took possession of Montoro, Carpio, and Bagalcara; a reconnoitring party which had pushed on as far as Alcolea, a short distance from Cordova, reported that they were in great force in and near that town, and seemed determined to dispute the passage of the Guadalquivir.

The mountain of Alcolea is of considerable extent and difficult of access; it was defended by a *tete-de-pont*, by batteries, and by corps of infantry, which, from one bank of the river, kept up a very brisk musketry fire on the other. The first attack was made on the 7th June. Orders were given to attack the entrenchments, which were of uncommon depth. The bridge-head, the bridge, and the village of Alcolea, were carried in a few moments. The insurgents fled in confusion, leaving behind their artillery and a vast number killed and wounded. All who escaped from the battle of Alcolea, retreated into Cordova, not daring to maintain the camp in the front of the city, and where an uncommon medley of arms, pikes, and English muskets were found.

When the army had reached Cordova, the General sent for the Corregidor, and also desired the Prior of a Convent to endeavour to prevail on him not to make resistance. These measures, however, failed, and the insurgents, composed of 15,000 armed peasantry, and 2000 regular troops, fired from all sides on the French. The town was accordingly taken by assault. The enemy sustained a severe loss, and tranquillity was restored.

On the 19th Capt. Barte was detached with a column of 900 foot, and 100 horse, and artillery, to procure provisions from Jaen. The insurgents fired on two men, who marched forward with flags of truce. The following morning he attacked the entrenched camp, the citadel, and town; all the enemy's positions were carried. The insurgents had 200 killed and 500 wounded; the column only five wounded. In the mean time 3000 smugglers proceeded to Sierra Morena, and intercepted the communication with Madrid. The Duke of Rovigo, who had assumed the command in chief on the departure of the Grand Duke of Berg, detached thither Gen. Wedel with his division, and Gen. Gobert's.

Gen. Wedel arrived, on the 26th of June, at the narrow passes of Pena Penor. To see the enemy and rout him was the work of a moment. The insurgents lost 900 men, their artillery, provisions, and warlike stores. We had two killed and 10 wounded, and Gen. Wedel immediately joined Gen. Dupont, who ordered the former to occupy Baylen, and Gen. Gobert to take a position in and near Carolina. With his first division he occupied Andujar, on the Guadalquivir, where he constructed a *tete-de-pont*.

It was of material consequence to maintain the position of Jaen, which was nearer the line of communication than Andujar, and it was impossible to keep the latter, as soon as the enemy should have occupied the former. General of Brigade Casane was detached against Jaen: he had several actions in which he proved victorious.

The position of Gen. Dupont, at first rather critical, could no longer excite uneasiness, since he was reinforced, and it was in his power, in one day, to place the passes of Sierra Morena between himself and the enemy. He had more troops than he stood in need of, if not to restore order in the province, at least to guard against surprise.

Such was the state of affairs on the 20th July, at the time of the arrival of the King of Spain. The insurgents were dispersed in all parts, disarmed, subdued, or curbed, and made no resistance of moment.

The preparations for the siege of Saragossa were carried on with vigour, and the heavy ordnance had arrived at Pampelana. The insurgents sallied on the 23d of July, and attacked the troops who occupied the left banks of the Ebro. A body of insurgents was drawing near on the 30th June, to reinforce the garrison; they were routed.

On the 26th of August, an assault was ordered, and the gates of St. Ignacio and Carmen forced. At the end of obstinate engagements, which lasted several days, 14 entrenched convents, three-fourths of the town, the arsenal, and all the magazines, were taken. The peaceful inha-

bitants, who came with a flag of truce to make their submission, were murdered by the insurgents, at the head of whom were Monks, transformed into Colonels and Captains. A great number of these wretches perished, and the ill-fated town of Saragossa is almost entirely destroyed by bombs and conflagration.

In the mean while, the whole regular army of Andalusia and Gallicia took an active part in the rebellion; and the troops of the line who were stationed at Madrid, St. Sebastian, Barcelona, and other places, joined the insurgents. The French, who arrived in Spain as friends, acting in concert with the Ministers, Councils, and principal Citizens, forbore to disarm the Spanish troops, and refrained for a length of time from hostilities. Experience now shews that this generosity has been ill requited.

Intelligence had been received, that a corps of 35,000 men, with 40 pieces of cannon, was assembled at Benevente, attended by English Commissioners and Officers. The Spanish prisoners who where sent back to Spain by the British, and who are distinguished by the red regimentals, which they received in London, form a part of that corps, which shewed an intention to march to Burgos, but Marshal Bessieres marched to meet them with the infantry of Generals Monton and Merle, and with the cavalry of Gen. La Salle, amounting in the whole to 12,000 men.

On the 14th, at day-light, he approached the enemy, who occupied a large extent of ground on the heights of Medina del Rio Seco. The Marshal attacked them on the left, and Gen. Darmagnar's brigade was the first who engaged the enemy. At the same time Gen. Monton rendered himself master of Medina del Rio Seco, and Generals Lavelle, Durus, and Sabatier, led on their brigades under the acclamations of *Long live the Emperor.* All the positions were carried, and the enemy defeated with fixed bayonets; the insurgents lost all their artillery, of 40 pieces of cannon, and the whole Spanish army was thrown into the utmost confusion. Six thousand were taken, more than 12,000 left dead, and their baggage and military stores captured. All the troops were covered with glory.

The enemy fled in great disorder to Labenam, Astorga, and Leon. They left in Villa Pardo 5000 lbs. of gunpowder, and 100,000 cartridges. The English Colonel, who attended the insurgents as Commissioner, repaired to Lugo before the action.

Marshal Bessieres pursued, and arrived on the 19th at Benevente, where he found 10,000 muskets, 26,000 lbs. of gun-powder, and 200,000 cartridges, which the enemy left. He received a letter of submission from Zamora, and on the following day he entered that town, whence he proceeded to Majorga, receiving intelligence that Gen. Cuesta had passed through that place with 500 horse, and ordered the fugitive army to rally.

On his arrival in Majorga, a deputation from Leon was presented to him. Gen. Cuesta had quitted the town, leaving 10,000 new muskets, a number of military stores, and five pieces of ordnance. Marshal Bessieres entered Leon on the 26th. The Bishop came two miles to meet him, assuring the Marshal of the submission of the inhabitants, and imploring his mercy.

By this important victory the provinces of Leon, Valencia, Valladolid, Zamora, and Salamanca, were reduced and disarmed, and communication with Portugal secured.

All these transactions, added to the King's arrival in Madrid, promised the most brilliant and fortunate turn of affairs of Spain, when Gen. Dupont, after a series of events, which we cannot relate here, since they will become the subject of [illegible] researches, committed the unaccountable [illegible] communication with Madrid, nay, which [illegible] of his army, to be cut off, and to [illegible] July with only a part of it[illegible]ion, after a forced march, and without allowing his troops a moment's repose.

There are but few instances of conduct so contrary to the first principles of the art of war. This General, who did not know how to command, displayed afterwards, in the course of the negociation, as little talent as a negociator. Like Sabinus Titurius, he was ruined by his own perversity and imbecility, and, like him, he suffered himself to be deceived by another Ambiorix; but more fortunate than ours, the Roman soldiers fell with arms in their hands.

This unexpected event, which acquired additional importance from the courage which it cannot but inspire the insurgents, the intelligence received of numerous English corps threatening the coast of Galicia, and the excessive heat of the season, which greatly obstructed the rapidity of military movements, induced the King to concentrate his troops in a less sultry climate than that of New Castile, and there to wait for a more convenient time and more salubrious weather.

The King left Madrid on the 1st of August, and the whole army returned into cantonments. On the 20th of August the insurgents had not yet arrived in Madrid; discord and confusion seem to prevail among them. On the 22d, the King was in Burgos, and detachments sent from thence, 15 and 20 miles into the interior, have not met with the enemy.

All men of sense cannot but lament that England has obtained the painful advantage of exciting in the bosom of Spain a civil war, the result of which cannot be doubtful. But the lights of the superior classes of society have not sufficient influence over the multitude to prevent their destroying the happiness and prosperity of their native land.

Gen. Duhesme has re-occupied Barcelona, and secured the possession of that important town. The English cruizers having landed some British agents in Bilboa, the populous became seditious, in which, however, the merchants and other respectable inhabitants took no share. Gen. Mertin marched thither with two squadrons of horse and two regiments of foot, rendered himself master of two convents, disarmed the insurgents, and restored the Council of Government of the Province. The insurgents lost 500 in killed and wounded; of our corps three were killed and 12 wounded.

This is the correct account of the events of the campaign in Spain. Not one engagement has taken place, in which our troops have not distinguished themselves by their wonted bravery.

Had Gen. Dupont kept his troops together, he could not have found it an arduous task to subdue the insurgents, since his corps consisted of three divisions, amounting to 20,000 men.

All the accounts given in the English Newspapers of the state of affairs in Spain, are false and absurd. England knows full well how to calculate the result of all her exertions. Her object is to keep the spirit of sedition alive in Spain, in order to obtain such of her foreign possessions as shall best suit her ambition.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, Sept. 1, 1808.

SIRE—I have the honour to propose to your Majesty to communicate to the Senate the two Treaties which have placed the Crown of Spain in your hands, and the Constitution which under your auspices, and enlightened by your advice, the Junta assembled at Bayonne, after free and mature deliberation, have adopted for the glory of the Spanish name and the prosperity of that kingdom and its colonies.

If in the arrangements made by your Majesty the security of France has been your principal care, the interest of Spain herself has however been dear, and in uniting the two states by the most intimate alliance, the prosperity and the glory of both were equally the objects

proposed. The troubles which have manifested themselves have particularly excited the solicitude of your Majesty in deprecating their progress, in foreseeing their sad consequences, in hoping to prevent them by persuasive means, and by measures of wise and humane policy. Your Majesty interfered as a mediator in the midst of the divided Spaniards, shewing them on one side the anarchy which threatened them, and on the other England ready to profit by their divisions, and pointing out to them the way by which they might be saved from this double danger, by a constitution wise, provident, proper to provide, all of which they stood in need.

The expectations of your Majesty have been deceived. Individual interests, foreign intrigues, and the influences of foreign corruption, have prevailed. Why is it so easy to lead nations to their ruin by letting loose their passions? In a former report, I have made your Majesty acquainted with the influence which the English were acquiring in Spain, the numerous party that they had formed, the friends whom they had acquired in the commercial towns, by holding out to them the prospect of a revival of their trade; I had pointed them out to you as authors of the sedition which overturned the Throne of Charles IV. and the favourers of the popular disorders which arose at that epoch. They had burst through that salutary restraint which keeps the people in submission, by operating upon their interests. The populace of Spain having shaken off the yoke of authority aspired at governing. English gold, the intrigues of the agents of the Inquisition, who were afraid of losing their authority, the influence of the numerous tribe of Monks in Spain, who dreaded a reform, have in this critical moment occasioned the insurrection of several Spanish provinces, in which the voice of the more prudent class has been either mistaken or stifled, of whom not a few have fallen victims to their courageous opposition to popular tumults, and a dreadful anarchy has been seen to diffuse itself over the greatest part of Spain. Will your Majesty permit England to be able to say "Spain is one of my provinces; my flag, driven from the Baltic, the North Sea, the Levant, and even from the shores of Persia, rules in the ports of France?"

No, never, Sire!—To prevent so much shame and misfortune, two millions of brave men are ready to scale the Pyrenees, and the English will be chased from the Peninsula.

If the French fight for the liberty of the seas, they must, to conquer, begin by wresting Spain from the influence of the tyrants of the ocean.

If they combat for peace, they cannot obtain it until they have chased from Spain the enemies of peace.

If your Majesty, embracing the future as well as the present, aspires to the noble object of leaving after you your empire calm, tranquil, and surrounded by powerful friends, you must begin by securing its influence in Spain.

Lastly, if honour is the first sentiment, as well as the first object of Frenchmen, your Majesty must promptly inflict vengeance for the outrages committed against the French name, and the atrocities to which so great a number of our countrymen have fallen victims. Frenchmen established in Spain for more than 20 years, exercising in peace their useful industry, have been massacred: every where French property has been seized: the Consular Agents of your Majesty experienced a treatment which would not have been suffered even in the most barbarous countries. What estimation, what consideration will the French name enjoy in Europe, if, in a country so near to us, atrocities so infamous and so public remain unpunished. Reparation ought to be had for them—but a reparation consonant to Frenchmen by victory.

It is no small advantage the probability of at length meeting the English, of fighting them man to man, of making them also feel the evils of war—of a war, of the dangers of which they are ignorant, having only caused it by their gold. The English will be beaten, destroyed, dispersed, or at least they will make haste to fly, as they did at Toulon, at the Helder, at Dunkirk, in Sweden, and every where where the French armies have been able to find them; but their expulsion from Spain will be the ruin of their cause. This last check will exhaust their means, annihilating at the same time their last hopes, and peace will become more probable.

The wishes of all Europe will in this contest be with France.

France and Russia make common cause against England.

Denmark supports with honour a contest which she did not provoke.

Sweden, betrayed and abandoned by the ally to whom an insane Cabinet has sacrificed her, has already lost her most important provinces, and is hastening to that ruin which is the inevitable effects of an alliance and friendship with England.

Such will be the fate of the insurgents in Spain. When the contest becomes serious, the English will abandon Spain, after making them the sad bequest of a civil war—of a war for foreign interests, and for anarchy, the most cruel of scourges. It will be for the wisdom and beneficence of your Majesty to repair the evils of which they will be the cause.

The Court of Vienna has constantly testified to your Majesty the most amicable intentions: indignant at the policy of England, she has recalled her Minister from London; sent back the English Minister who was at Vienna; shut her ports against England; and placed herself in a state of hostility with that power. She has added to these measures an interdict in her ports against the admission of vessels, which, under a neutral flag, are only the carriers of English produce and merchandize. Your Majesty has cultivated this favourable disposition; has testified to the Court of Vienna friendship and confidence; and has several times intimated to her, that France takes a real interest in her prosperity. Latterly, however, this power has carried its armaments beyond measure,—its military force is out of all proportion to its population and finances. Your Ministers, Sire, only wish to remark this, in order that your Majesty may perceive the necessity of augmenting your force for the purpose of still preserving the relative superiority which exists between the power and population of the two empires.

A new revolution has broken out at Constantinople. Sultan Mustapha has been deposed.

The Americans, a people who involve their fortune, their prosperity, and almost their existence in commerce, have given the example of a great and courageous sacrifice. They have interdicted, by a general embargo, all commerce and all navigation, rather than shamefully submit to that tribute which the English impose on the navigation of all nations.

Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Holland, are peaceable, and wait only for a maritime peace to exert all their industry.

That peace is the wish of the world, but England opposes it; and England is the enemy of the world.

The French nation, all Europe knows the efforts made by your Majesty to obtain peace; they know that your enterprises are the immediate result of the ill success of the attempts which you have made to obtain it.

The devotion of the French people is without bounds; and it is more especially under circumstances which are so essentially connected with their honour and its security, that their sentiments will be evinced, and that they will shew themselves worthy of reaping that harvest of glory and of honour, which your Majesty has prepared for them.

I am, with respect, &c.

MESSAGE OF THE EMPEROR, AND KING NAPOLEON TO THE SENATE.

SENATORS—My Minister for Foreign Affairs will lay before you the different treaties relative to Spain, and the

constitutions agreed to by the Spanish Junta. My War Minister will acquaint you with the wants and the situation of my armies in the different parts of the world.

I am determined to carry on the war with Spain with the utmost activity, and destroy the armies which England has disembarked in that country. The future security of my subjects, the prosperity of commerce, and a maritime peace must alike depend on these important operations.

My alliance with the Emperor of Russia extinguished every hope which England can entertain from her projects. I have no doubts respecting the peace of the Continent, but I neither will nor ought to rely upon the false calculations and the errors of other Courts, and since my neighbours increase their armies, it is a duty incumbent on me to increase mine.

The Empire of Constantinople is struggling with the most violent convulsions; Sultan Selim, the best Emperor the Ottomons have had for a length of time, has just fallen by the hands of his own nephews. This catastrophe has deeply affected me. I impose fresh sacrifices on my people, confident of their support; they are necessary, in order to secure them from heavier sacrifices, and to lead them to the grand result of a general peace, which ought also to be considered as the moment of repose.

Frenchmen, my projects have but one object in view—your happiness and the permanent well being of your children; and if I know you right, you will hasten to comply with this new call, rendered necessary by the interests of the country. You have so often assured me of your affection, I will behold the sincerity of your sentiments in the alacrity with which you will second projects that are so intimately connected with your dearest interests, with the honour of the Empire, and with my glory.

Given at the Imperial Palace of St. Cloud, this 4th Sept. 1808. NAPOLEON.

[Here follows a Report from the War Minister, recommending a new Levy of 80,000 men, to be taken from the Conscription of 1806, 7, 8, and 9, and ordering out the Conscription of 1810 for the purpose of forming camps of reserve: 200,000 men are specified as the disposable force which may be sent into Spain.

A Report of the Minister for Foreign Affairs from Bayonne, dated April 24, also accompanies these Papers: it details the then situation of Spain, the abdication of Charles IV. &c. &c. and states the necessity of setting a French Prince on the throne of that country. "Thus," says the Minister, "the work of Louis XIV. will be re-established." Napoleon is invoked to avenge the cause of Sovereigns, and not to sanction an outrage committed against the majesty of the throne! (Alluding to the deposition of the Spanish king!]

SPAIN.

[FROM THE PATRIOTIC PAPERS.]

MANIFESTO OF THE JUNTA OF SEVILLE.

The defence of our Country, and of our King, that of our Laws, our Religion, and of all the Rights of Man, trodden down and violated in a manner without example, by the Emperor of the French, Napoleon I. compelled the whole nation to take up arms, and to chuse itself a form of Government; and in the difficulties into which the French had plunged it, all, or nearly all, the provinces, in a manner little short of miraculous, created Supreme Juntas, delivered themselves up to their guidance, and placed in their hands the rights and the ultimate fate of Spain.

The effects have hitherto most happily corresponded with the designs of those who formed them. The provinces have armed themselves; all, or nearly all, are fighting in behalf of their King Ferdinand VII. with a valour and constancy, of which neither Greece, nor Rome, nor any other nation of the world had any idea. The French are really amazed and terrified, and the hopes of conquering them are as sure as human certainty can reach.

The only thing which can frustrate them, is discord and the want of union among the provinces themselves. Hence the Supreme Junta paid its first attention to remove that danger, and published the Official Paper entitled *Precautions*. The bringing this plan to perfection is now more than ever necessary. Our enemies are anxious to foment our divisions. Human passions, personal interests ill-understood, the ignorance, the weakness, the blindness of men, may, perhaps, without their knowing it, assist the evil designs of our enemies, and thus destroy a beginning so glorious, and consummate the ruin of Spain. This it is that we are endeavouring to guard against. And here we protest before God and Man, that we will write nothing but what is dictated to us by the love of our Country, the preservation of our King, and of our Rights, not mingling with it any thing that appears to partake of passion, of interest, or of any personal motive; but being always ready to hear the opinions of other provinces, and to amend our own errors, wherever it shall be shewn that we have committed any.

Be it the chief care to avoid every thing which may serve to sow the seeds of disunion; and of this nature we esteem all conversations about the Royal House, and of the order of succession. There is no person so ignorant of the history of Spain, and of the manner in which the Throne has been occupied, as not to know the changes which have taken place in the succession. It is also known what are the legislative proceedings upon this point; what the manner in which endeavours were used to introduce an alteration into them; the different pretexts for this alteration; and, lastly, the final settlement made by the Cortes of 1789, which ought in future to be the rule.

But are we in a situation to talk of these matters? Long live our King and indisputable Sovereign Ferdinand VII. and long live his august Brothers, heirs of the Crown, after his attested decease. Why then anticipate those inquiries which can only be necessary in default of these? This anticipation may produce a cruel disunion, which, of itself alone, will utterly ruin the only object which Spain at present has in view, and that is, its own entire and independent preservation for its Sovereign Lord and King Ferdinand VII. and his undisputed successors; and, with its King, the preservation of its own rights and laws, and the unity of its Holy Religion. It is therefore both absurd and dangerous to dispute about the succession in cases evidently remote; all the provinces of Spain ought to confine themselves to this general expression—"*Hereditary succession, according to the fundamental Laws of the Monarchy.*"

Not so is it with the second question moved by the various Juntas of the kingdom, which certainly keeps the people in a state of disquietude and agitation—Is there a necessity for creating a Supreme Government, which may unite the sovereign authority of all the provinces, till the restitution of King Ferdinand to his Throne?

The Supreme Junta declares that such a Supreme Government is altogether necessary, and that without it the country is in danger, and the reasons of this determination are so evident, that they cannot fail of convincing all who have the least notion of public affairs, or a correct insight into the nature of man.

A conviction of the same springs from the indispensible necessity of a Civil Government, in every nation whose duty it is to attend to the happiness of the kingdom, and to which the military may be subordinate. Without it, the military power would be under the necessity of employing violence; and that it would ultimately destroy that public prosperity which ought to be the sole object of every government. Let us not vainly flatter ourselves with notions of Roman Dictators, and the other military chiefs of the ancient republics: they were placed under very prudent restraints. The dangers of complete decay-

tism and usurpation kept them in continual alarm, and compelled them to take very rigorous precautions, which are very incompatible with the habits of modern times. Spain has derived a lesson of wisdom from the history of past ages; she has never thought of appointing a Military Dictator. Her Military Chiefs (and it is a fact most honourable to the Spanish name) have been the first to embrace, with the utmost cordiality, a system of things as ancient in Spain as the Monarchy itself. The experience of our times—the confidence of the people in the Supreme Juntas—the facility and abundance with which pecuniary resources have been placed at their disposal—the heroic loyalty with which the Military Chiefs and the Army have acknowledged and obeyed them, and the happy issue hitherto of their Civil Administration, and the military enterprises which they have directed, have placed in the most conspicuous light, and established beyond all doubt, this fundamental truth and most essential political principle.

But who is to create this Supreme Civil Government? Who are to compose it? Where shall be its place of residence? What the extent of its authority? How shall it be established without producing disunion? These are the important and serious questions which we shall now proceed to examine; and upon which we will enter into a frank explanation of our sentiments.

In the various papers that have been published we are told that the Cortes should assemble; that they should elect representatives; that the Old Council of Castile should convoke them, and the whole of the proceeding should be executed under its authority.

Most assuredly we do not understand the grounds upon which this decision rests. The Council of Castile, though a lawful Assembly, never convoked the Cortes. Why, then, should we give it an authority which it does not possess? Is it because it lent the whole weight of its influence to such important changes, with regard to which it had no authority whatsoever? Is it because it afforded every facility to the enemy to usurp the sovereignty of Spain, to destroy the hereditary succession of the Crown and Dynasty legally in possession, and recognized and seated on the throne a foreigner, destitute even of the shadow of a title to it? for it is incontrovertibly manifest, that the abdication of Charles IV. in his favour gave him no such claim! What confidence could the Spanish Nation place in a Government created by an authority invalid and illegal, and which had also rendered itself suspected, by the previous commission of acts of so horrible a description, that they may be justly ranked with the most atrocious crimes against the country?

The Council of Castile being thus excluded from all consideration—who should convoke the Cortes? The authority to convoke them is a part of the peculiar and exclusive prerogative of the King. The provinces would not submit to any other authority; they would not unite; there would be no Cortes; and should a few delegates assemble, that very circumstance would expose the kingdom to division—the evil which all wish to avoid.

Besides, the cities who have votes in the Cortes have not undertaken the defence of the kingdom, nor of themselves. We entertain the most profound respect both for them and their rights; but truth compels us to speak out.

Most undoubtedly, however, the cities who have votes in the Cortes, in thus conducting themselves, acted with consummate prudence, and with a due observance of law. The kingdom found itself suddenly without a King, and without a Government—a situation indeed unknown in our history. The people legally resumed the power of appointing a Government; and this truth has been openly avowed by various Supreme Juntas. The people created these Juntas without paying any regard to the cities who have votes in the Cortes. The legitimate power is therefore deposited with the Supreme Juntas, and, in virtue of that power, they have governed and do govern with real authority, and have been and still are acknowledged and obeyed by all ranks. Their situation has not changed; the danger still exists; no new authority has supervened; the lawful authority therefore resides entire in the Juntas.

It is, therefore, incontestible that the Supreme Juntas have the exclusive right of electing those who are to compose the Supreme Government, as the only means of preserving the kingdom, whose defence the people have entrusted to them, and which cannot be accomplished but by the establishment of a Supreme Government.

And whom shall the Supreme Junta elect? Most certainly, individuals of their own body; for they alone derive their power from the people, and it is in their constituent Members that the people have reposed their entire confidence. Should any other persons be chosen, they would possess nether the confidence nor the consent of the people, and all their acts would be null and void; and from this want of confidence, the nation would be exposed to intestine divisions.

Hence, if there be any province in which the military power has alone been retained, results the absolute necessity of constituting Supreme Juntas in which the power of the people shall reside, and by which they may act. Their appointment is indispensible, in order to the concentration of the legitimate power of the people, and the establishment of a civil Government, which shall inspire confidence into the people, and proceed to the choice of persons who shall compose the Supreme Government, which, under the present circumstances, cannot be legitimate, unless it has its origin in the free consent of the people.

It seems then to be indispensibly necessary that all the Supreme Juntas, meeting on the same day, should each elect from among their own Members two Deputies to form the Supreme Government, and the persons so elected should, from that moment, be the Governors-General of the kingdom.

The Supreme Juntas ought to be invested with the internal Governments of their respective provinces, until the conclusion of the present state of things, under due subordination to the Supreme Government. In those Supreme Juntas resides the legitimate power of those portions of the people who have respectively created them. It is their duty to take measures for ensuring the happiness of their constituents, through the medium of a just Government. For this purpose they ought to give their instructions to their respective Deputies, constituting the Supreme Government; and it will be the duty of the latter to observe them as far as may be consistent with the general prosperity.

If there existed among us a Royal Personage, capable of presiding in this Supreme Government, reason and justice prescribe that he should be appointed to that office. But if there be no such Royal Personage, the Supreme Government must elect a President from its own body. To obviate every danger, however, the Presidency should be temporary, and continue only for a fortnight, a month, or any other term agreeable to the Supreme Government, upon the lapse of which period it should be incumbent on them to choose a different person.

The Supreme Juntas should elect as Deputies to the Supreme Government such of their Members as are most distinguished for their talents, recollecting that they are to be the depositaries of the hopes of the kingdom.

The Supreme Juntas will, in the first instance, appoint the place which shall be the seat of the Supreme Government, who shall afterwards adhere to or alter that appointment, as they think fit. The seat of Government ought to be at a distance from all the dangers of war, and should possess other local advantages. Seville conceives herself to possess all these advantages, but has no anxiety to be selected; for she will most cordially sacrifice all her claims to what the other Supreme Juntas shall decide to be for the general prosperity. In the mean time we will frankly state that La Mancha appears to us most conveni-

ent for the seat of Government, and there we would particularly name its large cities of Ciudal Real or Almagro.

It remains only that we speak of this Supreme Junta of Seville. Certain persons, either ignorant or malevolent, have endeavoured to spread the persuasion that we affected a superiority over the other provinces. Any such thought has been far from us. We possessed the only foundry for cannon in the kingdom. Various Captains General acknowledge us from the commencement, and veteran troops were more numerous in our province than in other parts; and thus we formed an army in a shorter time, and have harassed the enemy, who have surrendered prisoners of war, with their General, Dupont, amounting, altogether, to 17,000 men, so that there does not remain a single French soldier in arms in the Andalusias; a victory most glorious and singular, which has been effected without the effusion of much Spanish blood, in which it appears we stand alone.

The marine arsenal of the Isle of Leon, perhaps the most considerable of all, obeyed us from the beginning, and with it the Spanish squadron off Cadiz, whose force is the greatest, and has been since augmented by that of the French moored in that harbour, and surrendered to us at discretion.

Amidst so many serious cares, we have transmitted all the arms it was possible to transmit to Granada, Estremadura, Cordova, and Jaen. We have offered arms to La Mancha, to Murcia, to Tarragon, and to Gerona.

The Americas claimed at the first a great share of our attention, in order to preserve that so principal a part of the Spanish monarchy. We have sent Envoys and Commissaries thither and to Asia, in order that they may unite themselves to us, which we could not do without qualifying ourselves as the Supreme Junta for the Government of Spain and the Indies, and we trust that this title and our cares will not be found useless. So many labours, surrounded by so many dangers, will, we trust, deserve some consideration of our country.

With all this, we repeat that we neither affect nor desire any superiority. Whatever we have done, we owed to our country: it was an indispensible obligation upon us. Our only object is, that Spain may preserve its integrity and independence, for our Lord and King, Ferdinand VII. and for that object we joyfully sacrifice our lives. May God, who has so clearly and marvellously shewn his protection to Spain, grant a safe return to its King, Ferdinand VII. and then with the Supreme Government, he will determine what may be his Royal will, either commanding an union of the Cortes, or by such other means as his prudence may suggest, and will facilitate the reform of abuses and the general happiness of the kingdom, securing it upon such foundations as are firm, and subject to no change.

If these hopes are vain, in which the clemency of God leads us to indulge, then the existing Supreme Government will itself determine what is most conducive to the interest of the kingdom, conforming itself to the fundamental laws thereof, defending it against the fury and malice of our enemies, and preserving this monarchy, in which itself, the liberty of nations, and the Catholic Church, the beloved Spouse of our Lord Jesus Christ, is so deeply interested.

Given at the Royal Palace of Seville, this third day of August, 1808.

FRANCIS SAAVEDRA, Archbishop of Laodicea; The Dean of the Chapter of the Holy Church; FRANCIS XAVIER CIENFUEGOS; VINCENT HORE; FRANCIS DIAS BERMUDO; MANUEL GIL, C.M.; Father JOSEPH RAMIREZ; JUAN FERNANDO AGUIRE; Count TILLY; Marquis de la GRANINA; Marquis de TORRES, and eleven others.

By command of his Serene Highness.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, AUG. 24.—The Austrian army is to be divided into nine divisions; each is to be commanded by a General, under the immediate command of the Generalissimo and Minister of War, his Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles, who is also to act as Chief Justice in all military matters.

SEPT. 5.—The following particulars of the late rebellion at Constantinople have been received here:—

"The Grand Vizier marched to Constantinople with 20,000 men, and Mustapha Bairactar, with 15,000, after they had previously detached a small corps across the Danube into Wallachia, which the Russians suffered to be done, although it was contrary to the terms of the armistice. On the arrival of the two Turkish Generals in the neighbourhood of Constantinople, Mustapha Bairactar marched unexpectedly with his force straight to the Seraglio, where he was joined by the Captain Pacha and a number of Janissaries. Mustapha surrounded the Seraglio, demanded that Selim should be delivered to him, and threatened to carry the Seraglio by assault in case of refusal. In answer to his demand, Selim's dead body was thrown him from the walls with the exclamation, "Here is Selim." Sultan Mustapha had murdered Selim in the most cruel manner. When his corpse was thus exhibited to the troops, the Captain Pacha stood dismayed at the dreadful sight, but Mustapha Bairactar exclaimed, "All is not yet lost;" declared Mustapha unworthy of the throne; proclaimed his younger brother Muhamed Emperor, and ordered the public to be made acquainted with the revolution which had taken place by the firing of guns. This being done, Mustapha Bairactar gave orders to carry the Seraglio by assault, penetrated into the interior of the palace, and found Sultan Mustapha with a sword in the very act of wounding his younger brother, Muhamed, whom he also intended to destroy. Being prevented from carrying this deed of blood into effect, he was confined. Mustapha Bairactar then nominated himself Grand Vizier. Sultan Muhamed is 26 years old, and not 15, as was stated in the first account. He is of a mild and generous disposition. Mustapha Bairacter is 45 years old, a man of firm resolve and undaunted courage."

FRANKFORT, AUG. 27.—Should the Princes of the League of the Rhine call out the whole of their quotas, their combined force will consist of 118,000 men. Of the original Members of the League, the King of Bavaria brings into the field 30,000 men; the King of Wirtemburgh, 12,000; the Grand Prince of Baden, 8,000; the Grand Duke of Berg, 4,000; the Duke of Hesse, 4,000; and the Duke of Nassau, with the remaining Princes, 4,000. Of the States that have since joined the League, Saxony furnishes 20,000; Westphalia, 25,000; Wurtzburgh, 2,000; Saxe Weimar, 800; Saxe Gotha, 1,100; Saxe Meinungen, 300; Saxe Cobourg, 400: Saxe Heldburghausen, 200; Anhalt, 800; Schwartzburgh, 650; Waldeck, 400; Rensz, 450; Lippe, 650; Mecklenburgh Schwerin, 1,900; Mecklenburgh Strelitz, 400.

HAMBURGH, AUG. 20.—The sentence of the Court Martial which tried the Generals who signed the capitulation of the surrender of Copenhagen to the English, has been made public. Generals Pyeman and Bielfeld are adjudged to suffer death, and Gen. Wattersford to be banished.

BANKS OF THE MAINE, AUG. 24.—The troops of the League of the Rhine assembled in this quarter, are ready to break up for France at a moment's notice. Some of the corps having already begun their march. According to some reports, the Prince Pri-

mate's troops are going to Paris; according to others, to Boulogne. Those of Nassau are said to be under orders for Toulon.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

G. Tapper, Linton, Kent, shopkeeper, from Oct. 16 to Oct. 25, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

N. E. Robinson, Bond-court, Walbrook, merchant, from Sept. 17 to Oct. 29, at one, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTS.

C. Worrall, Manchester, innkeeper, to surrender Sept. 24, 27, Oct. 25, at two, at the Palace Inn, Manchester. Attorney, Mr. Masnet, Manchester.

J. Cummins, Liverpool, shoemaker, Oct. 3, 4, 25, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attorney, Mr. Phillips, Liverpool.

Thomas Davison, Brancepeth, Durham, shopkeeper, Oct. 4, 5, 25, at eleven, at the Shakespeare Tavern, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Attorney, Mr. Bainbridge, Newcastle.

I. Brown, Maryport, Cumberland, brewer, Sept. 22, 23, Oct. 25, at eleven, at the Lion and Lamb, Carlisle. Attorney, Mr. Lowry, Carlisle.

J. Cranston, Stockport, dealer, Sept. 28, 29, Oct. 25, at two, at the Palace Inn, Manchester. Attorney, Mr. Law, Manchester.

S. Knight, Frome-Selwood, Somersetshire, tailor, Sept. 26, 27, Oct. 25, at eleven, at the George Inn, Frome-Selwood. Attorney, Mr. Rotton, Frome-Selwood.

C. Parnell, St. Austle, Cornwall, merchant, Sept. 19, 20, Oct. 25, at eleven, at the Rose and Crown, Fowey. Attorney, Mr. Brown, Fowey.

D. Bryson, Phillip's-row, New-road, Tottenham-court, statuary, Sept. 14, 27, at ten, Oct. 25, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Davies, Warwick-street.

J. Weston, Pall-Mall, vintner, Sept. 24, Oct. 8, at twelve, 25, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Scott and Blamire, Lincoln's-Inn.

I. Farrar, Croft, Lancashire, shopkeeper, Sept. 23, 29, Oct. 25, at twelve, at the Swan Inn, Bolton-le-Moors, Attorney, Mr. Butterfield, Coppice-row, Clerkenwell,

J. M'Lane, Little Newport-street, wine-merchant, Sept. 23, 24, Oct. 25, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Wilde, jun. Castle-street, Falcoln-square.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 8. M. Lee, Wellington, Somersetshire, scrivener.—Oct. 7. E. Wainwright, Thame, Oxfordshire, butcher. Oct. 7. J. Purbrick, Fairford, Gloucestershire, dealer. Oct. 8. M. Moses, Rosemary-lane, salesman.—Oct. 19. T. I. Watkis, Salford, Lancashire, cotton-merchant.—Oct. 5. W. Finch, Westminster, dealer.—Oct. 13. R. Dewhurt, Preston, upholsterer.—Nov. 19. T. White, Southwark, haberdasher.—Nov. 8. J. German, Aldermanbury, hosier.—Nov. 8. J. Kirton, Gray's-Inn, banker.—Oct. 29. J. Reid, Broad-street, underwriter. Nov. 15. R. Roberts and W. Williams, Great Distaff-lane, warehousemen.—Nov. 19. I. Watkins, F. M'Clure, and L. Hincksman, New Bond-street, milliners.—Oct. 22. W. Wright, Queenhithe, provision-merchant.—Nov. 12. W. P. Jugget, Cullum-street, merchant.—Oct. 11. C. Smerdon and R. Penn, of Liverpool, druggists.—Oct. 17. B. Mountfort, Walsall, Staffordshire, miller.—Oct. 7. T. Gray, Colchester, baker.—Oct. 3. E. Staples, C. Shaw, M. W. Staples, and H. Gay, Cornhill, bankers.—Oct. 8. T. Dowell, jun. Rodney-court, Holywell-mount, hawker.—Nov. 15. F. D. De la Chaumette, Leadenhall-street, merchant.

CERTIFICATES—Oct. 4.

J. Sanders, Canterbury, corn-merchant.—R. Wilson, Liverpool, farrier.—R. Hurren, Kelsale, cordwainer,

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 16.

Downing-street, Sept. 16.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, was received yesterday evening from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple, commanding his Majesty's troops in Portugal, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and brought by Capt. Dalrymple, Military Secretary to Sir Hew Dalrymple.

MY LORD, *Head-quarters, Cintra, Sept. 3.*

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that I landed in Portugal, and took the command of the army, on Monday, the 2d of August, the next day after the battle of Vimiera, and where the enemy sustained a signal defeat; where the valour and discipline of British troops, and the talents of British Officers were eminently displayed.

A few hours after my arrival Gen. Kellermann came in with a flag of truce from the French General-in-Chief in order to propose an agreement for a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of concluding a convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops. The inclosed contains the several articles at first agreed upon and signed by Sir A. Wellesley and Gen. Kellermann; but as this was done with a reference to the British Admiral, who, when the agreement was communicated to him, objected to the 7th Article, which had for its object the disposal of the Russian fleet in the Tagus, it was finally concluded that Lieut.-Col. Murray, Quarter-Master-General to the British Army, and Gen. Kellermann, should proceed to the discussion of the remaining articles, and finally to conclude a Convention for the evacuation of Portugal, subject to the ratification of the French General-in-Chief, and the British Commanders by sea and land.

After considerable discussion and repeated reference to me, which rendered it necessary for me to avail myself of the limited period latterly prescribed for the suspension of hostilities, in order to move the army forwards, and to place the several columns upon the routes by which they were to advance, the Convention was signed, and the ratification exchanged the 30th of last month.

That no time might be lost in obtaining anchorage for the transports and other shipping which had for some days been exposed to great peril on this dangerous coast, and to insure the communication between the army and the victuallers, which was cut off by the badness of the weather and the surf upon the shore, I sent orders to the Buffs and 42d Regiments, which were with Sir C. Cotton's fleet, to land and take possession of the Forts on the Tagus whenever the Admiral thought it proper to do so. This was accordingly carried into execution yesterday morning, when the Forts of Cascas, St. Julien's, and Bugio, were evacuated by the French troops, and taken possession of by ours.

As I landed in Portugal entirely unacquainted with the actual state of the French army, and many circumstances of a local and incidental nature, which doubtless had great weight in deciding the question, my own opinion in favour of the expediency of expelling the French army from Portugal by means of the Convention the late defeat had induced the French General in Chief to solicit, instead of doing so by a continuation of hostilities, was principally founded on the great importance of time, which the season of the year rendered peculiarly valuable, and which the enemy could easily have consumed in the protracted defence of the strong places they occupied, had terms of Convention been refused them.

When the suspension of arms was agreed upon, the army under the command of Sir J. Moore had not arrived, and doubts were even entertained whether so large a body of men could be landed on an open and a dangerous beach; and that being effected, whether the supply of so large an

army with provisions from the ships could be provided for, under all the disadvantages to which the ships were exposed. During the negociation the former difficulty was overcome by the activity, zeal, and intelligence of Capt. Malcolm, of the Donegal, and the officers and men under his orders, but the possibility of the latter seems to have been at an end nearly at the moment when it was no longer necessary.

Capt. Dalrymple, of the 18th Light Dragoons, my Military Secretary, will have the honour of delivering to your Lordship this dispatch. He is fully informed of whatever has been done under my orders, relative to the service on which I have been employed, and can give any explanation thereupon that may be required.—I have the honour to be, &c. HEW DALRYMPLE, Lieut.-Gen.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

(TRANSLATION.)

Suspension of Arms agreed upon between Lieut. Gen. Sir A. Wellesley, K. B. on the one part, and the General of Division Kellerman, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Order of the Iron Crown, and Grand Cross of the Order of the Lion of Bavaria, on the other part, each having powers from the respective Generals of the French and English Armies.

Head-quarters of the English Army, Aug. 22.

ART. I. There shall be, from this date, a suspension of arms between the armies of his Britannic Majesty and his Imperial and Royal Majesty, Napoleon I. for the purpose of negociating a Convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army.

II. The Generals in Chief of the two armies, and the Commander in Chief of the British Fleet at the entrance of the Tagus, will appoint a day to assemble on such part of the coast as shall be judged convenient, to negociate and conclude the said Convention.

III. The river of Sirandre shall form the line of demarcation to be established between the two armies; Torres Vedras shall not be occupied by either.

IV. The General in Chief of the English army undertakes to include the Portuguese armies in this suspension of arms, and for them the line of demarcation shall be established from Leira to Thomar.

V. It is agreed provisionally that the French army shall not, in any case, be considered as prisoner of war: that all the individuals who compose it shall be transported to France with their arms and baggage, and the whole of their private property, from which nothing shall be excepted.

VI. No individual, whether Portuguese, or of a nation allied to France, or French, shall be called to account for his political conduct, their respective property shall be protected, and they shall be at liberty to withdraw from Portugal within a limited time, with their property.

VII. The neutrality of the port of Lisbon shall be recognized for the Russian fleet—that is to say, that when the English army or fleet shall be in possession of the city and port, the said Russian fleet shall not be disturbed during its stay, nor stopped when it wishes to sail, nor pursued when it shall sail, until after the time fixed by the maritime laws.

VIII. All the Artillery of French calibre, and also the horses of the cavalry shall be transported to France.

IX. This suspension of arms shall not be broken without 48 hours previous notice.

Done and agreed upon between the abovenamed Generals, the day and year abovementioned.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
KELLERMAN, Gen. of Division.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The garrison of the places occupied by the French army shall be included in the present Convention, if they have not capitulated before the 25th inst.

DEFINITIVE CONVENTION.

The Generals commanding in Chief the British and French armies in Portugal, having determined to conclude a treaty for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops, on the basis of the agreement entered into on the 22d inst. for a suspension of hostilities, have appointed the undermentioned officers to negociate the same in their names, viz.—On the part of the General in Chief of the British Army, Lieut.-Col. Murray, Quarter-Master General, and on the part of the General in Chief of the French Army, Mons. Kellermann, General of Division:

Those two officers, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed upon the Articles which follow:—

ART. I. All the places and forts in Portugal, occupied by the French troops, shall be delivered up to the British army in the state in which they are at the period of the signature of the present convention.

II. The French troops shall evacuate Portugal with their arms and baggage; they shall not be considered as prisoners of war, and on their arrival in France, they shall be at liberty to serve.

III. The English Government shall furnish the means of conveyance for the French army, which shall be disembarked in any of the ports of France between Rochefort and L'Orient inclusively.

IV. The French army shall carry with it all its artillery of French calibre, with the horses belonging to it, and the tumbrils, supplied with sixty rounds per gun. All other artillery, arms and ammunition, as also the military and naval arsenals, shall be given up to the British Army and Navy, in the state in which they may be at the period of the ratification of the convention.

V. The French army shall carry with it all its equipments, and all that is comprehended under the name of property of the army; that is to say, its military chest, and carriages attached to the Field Commisariat and Field Officers, or shall be allowed to dispose of such part of the same on its account as the Commander-in-Chief may judge it unnecessary to embark. In like manner all individuals of the army shall be at liberty to dispose of their private property of every description, with full security hereafter for the purchasers.

VI. The cavalry are to embark their horses, as also the Generals and other Officers of all ranks. It is, however, fully understood that the means of conveyance for horses at the disposal of the British Commanders are very limited; some additional conveyance may be procured in the port of Lisbon; the number of horses to be embarked by the troops shall not exceed six hundred, and the number embarked by the staff shall not exceed two hundred. At all events, every facility will be given to the French army to dispose of the horses belonging to it which cannot be embarked.

VII. In order to facilitate the embarkation, it shall take place in three divisions. The first division shall embark within seven days of the date of the ratification, or sooner, if possible.

VIII. The garrison of Elvas, and its forts, and of Peniche and Palmela will be embarked at Lisbon. That of Almaida at Oporto, or the nearest harbour. They will be accompanied on their march by British Commissaries, charged with providing for their subsistence and accommodation.

IX. All the sick and wounded who cannot be embarked are entrusted to the British army. They are to be taken care of at the expence of the British Government under the condition of the same being reimbursed by France when the final evacuation is effected. The English Government will provide for their return to France. A sufficient number of French Medical Officers shall be left behind to attend them.

X. As soon as the vessels employed to carry the army to France, shall have disembarked it, every facility shall be given them to return to England without delay, and se

carity against capture until their arrival in a friendly port.

XI. The French army shall be concentrated in Lisbon, and within two leagues from it. The English army will approach within three leagues of the Capital, and will be so placed as to leave about one league between the two armies.

XII. The Forts of St. Julien, the Bugio and Cascais, shall be occupied by the British troops on the ratification of the Convention. Lisbon and its Citadel, together with the forts and batteries as far as the Lazaretto or Trafuria on one side, and Fort St. Joseph on the other, inclusively, shall be given up on the embarkation of the second division, as shall also the harbour and all armed vessels in it of every description, with their rigging, stores, and ammunition. The fortresses of Elvas, Almaida, Peniche, and Palmela, shall be given up as soon as the British troops can arrive to occupy them.

XIII. Commissaries shall be named on both sides, to regulate and accelerate the execution of the arrangements.

XIV. Should there arise doubts as to the meaning of any article, it will be explained favourably to the French army.

XV. From the date of the ratification of the present Convention, all arrears of contributions, requisitions, or claims whatever, of the French Government, against subjects of Portugal, or any other individuals residing in this country, founded on the occupation of Portugal by the French troops in the month of December 1807, which may not have been paid up, are cancelled, and all sequestrations laid upon their property, are removed, and the free disposal of the same is restored to the proper owners.

XVI. All subjects of France, or of Powers in friendship or alliance with France, in this country, shall be protected. Their property of every kind shall be respected, and they shall be at liberty either to accompany the French army, or to remain in Portugal. In either case their property is guaranteed to them, with the liberty of retaining or of disposing of it, and passing the produce of the sale thereof into France, or any other country where they may fix their residence, the space of one year being allowed them for that purpose.

It is fully understood that the shipping is excepted from this arrangement, only, however, in so far as regards leaving the port, and that none of the stipulations above-mentioned can be made the pretext of any commercial speculation.

XVII. No native of Portugal shall be rendered accountable for his political conduct during the period of the occupation of this country by the French army; and all those who have continued in the exercise of their employments, or who have accepted situations under the French Government are placed under the protection of the British Commanders; they shall suffer no injury in their persons or property, it not having been at their option to be obedient, or not, to the French Government; they are also at liberty to avail themselves of the stipulations of the 16th Article.

XVIII. The Spanish troops detained on board ship in the port of Lisbon, shall be given up to the Commander in Chief of the British Army, who engages to obtain of the Spaniards to restore such French subjects, either military or civil, as may have been detained in Spain, without being taken in battle, or in consequence of military operations, but on occasion of the occurrences of the 29th of last May, and the days immediately following.

XIX. There shall be an immediate exchange established for all ranks of prisoners made in Portugal since the commencement of the present hostilities.

XX. Hostages of the rank of Field Officers shall be mutually furnished on the part of the British Army and Navy, and on that of the French Army, for the reciprocal guarantee of the present Convention. The Officer of the British army shall be restored on the completion of the Articles which concern the Army; and the Officer of the Navy on the disembarkation of the French troops in their own country. The like is to take place on the part of the French army.

XXI. It shall be allowed to the General in Chief of the French army, to send an Officer to France with intelligence of the present Convention. A vessel will be furnished by the British Admiral to convey him to Bourdeaux or Rochefort.

XXII. The British Admiral will be invited to accommodate his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and the other principal Officers of the French army, on board of ships of war.

Done and concluded at Lisbon, this 30th day of August, 1808. G. MURRAY, Quart.-Mast.-Gen.
KELLERMANN, Gen. of Division.

The Duke of Abrantes, General in Chief of the French Army, have ratified, and do ratify, the present Definitive Convention in all its Articles, to be executed according to its form and tenor. The Duke of ABRANTES.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

ART. I. The individuals of the civil employment of the army made prisoners, either by the British or Portuguese, will be restored without exchange.

II. The French army shall be subsisted from its own magazines up to the day of embarkation; the garrisons up to the day of evacuation. The remainder of the magazines shall be delivered over in the usual form to the British Government, which charges itself with the subsistence of the men and horses of the army, from the above-mentioned periods till their arrival in France, under the condition of their being reimbursed by the French Government for the excess of the expence beyond the estimation to be made by both parties, of the value of the magazines delivered up to the British army. The provisions on board the ships of war, in possession of the French army, will be taken on account of the British Government, in like manner with the magazines in the fortresses.

III. The General commanding the British troops will take the necessary measures for re-establishing the free circulation of the means of subsistence between the country and the capital.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 16.

Capt. Halsted, First Captain to the Squadron under the command of Admiral Sir C. Cotton, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Portugal, arrived yesterday at this Office, with Dispatches from the Admiral to the Hon. W. W. Pole, of which the following are Copies:—

SIR, *Hibernia, off the Tagus, Sept. 3.*

Inclosed herewith, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, is a Copy of a Convention entered into by Lieut.-Col. Murray and Gen. Kellerman, for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army; such Convention having been ratified by Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Dalrymple, myself, and the French Commander in Chief. British troops, consisting of the 3d and 42d regiments, were on the 2d inst. landed to occupy the forts of Cascais, St. Antonio, St. Julien, and the Bugio, and no time shall be lost to embark the French troops, agreeably to the said Convention.

Capt. Halsted, First Captain of this Ship, and Captain of the Fleet, who is the bearer of dispatches to their Lordships respecting the Russian squadron in the Tagus, is in full possession of my confidence, and will be able to explain to their Lordships the motives inducing me to ratify the Convention in question, as well as give any further information that may be thought necessary. I have the honour to be, &c. C. COTTON.

Hon. W. W. Pole, &c.

SIR, *Hibernia, off the Tagus, Sept. 4.*

Herewith I have the honour to inclose to you, for the information of the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Copy of a Convention entered into by me, with Vice-Admiral Seniavin, commanding the Russian fleet in the

Tagus; by which it will appear to their Lordships that such fleet has been surrendered to me, to be held by his Majesty as a deposit, until six months after the conclusion of a Peace between Russia and England.

I have charged Capt. Halsted, First Captain of the Hibernia, and Captain of the Fleet, with the delivery of this dispatch to their Lordships; he was sent by me to negociate the Convention with Vice-Admiral Seniavin, and will be able to explain every particular.

To Capt. Halsted I feel greatly indebted for his able assistance upon all points of service; his zeal and diligence have been exemplary, and entitle him to my highest commendation.

Rear-Adm. Tyler has been directed to superintend the first division of the Russian Fleet, which I purpose ordering under his protection immediately to Spithead; to him (since with me) I have been indebted for every assistance, and to the Captains, Officers, and Crews, of those ships, that have been employed throughout a tediously protracted blockade (by whom every exertion has been made with a degree of cheerfulness doing them infinite honour), I feel extremely grateful, and deem it my duty to offer every possible testimony of my approbation in their favour. I have the honour to be, &c. C. COTTON.

Articles of a Convention entered into between Vice-Admiral Seniavin, and Admiral Sir C. Cotton, for the Surrender of the Russian Fleet.

Art. I. The ships of war of the Emperor of Russia, now in the Tagus, as specified in the annexed list; shall be delivered up to Admiral Sir C. Cotton, immediately, with all their stores as they now are; to be sent to England, and there held as a deposit by his Britannic Majesty, to be restored to his Imperial Majesty, within six months after the conclusion of a Peace between his Britannic Majysty and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

II. Vice-Admiral Seniavin, with the Officers, Sailors, and Marines, under his command, to return to Russia, without any condition or stipulation respecting their future services; to be conveyed there in men of war, or proper vessels at the expence of his Britannic Majesty.

Done and concluded on board the ship Twerday in the Tagus, and on board his Britannic Majesty's ship Hibernia, off the mouth of that river, the 3d of Sept.

(Signed) DE SENIAVIN.
(Signed) CHARLES COTTON.

List of the Ships.—Twerday, Vice-Admiral Seniavin, Capt. du 1er rang Malayoff, of 74 guns, and 736 men.—*Skoroy*, Capt. du 1er rang Schelling, of 60 guns, and 524 men.—*Ste Helene*, Capt. du 2nd rang Bitchenskoy, of 64 guns, and 598 men.—*S. Cafael*, Capt. du 2nd rang Roshnoff, of 74, and 610 men.—*Ratvizau*, Capt. 2nd rang Rtishchoff, of 66 guns, and 549 men.—*Silnoy*, Capt.-Lieut. Malygruin, of 74 guns, and 604 men.—*Motchnoy*, Capt.-Lieut. Rasvosoff, of 74 guns, and 629 men.—*Rafael*, Capt.-Lieut. Bytchenskoy, of 80 guns, and 640 men.—Fregatte *Kilduyn*, Capt.-Lieut. Dournoff, of 26 guns, and 322 men.—*Yarowslavl*, Capt. du 2nd rang Milkoff, of 74 guns, and 567 men.—Total, 5685 men.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the Danish armed schooner Acutif, of eight guns, and the driving on shore her companion, a small cutter of four guns, by the Daphne, Captain Mason.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Woffington, Brighton, cheesemonger, to surrender Sept. 24, Oct. 1, 29, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. Alcock, Boswell, and Corner, York-street, Southwark.

W. Bickerstaff, Nottingham, haberdasher, Sept. 24, Oct. 1, 29, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. Coldham and Enfield, Nottingham.

J. Watts, Whitecross-street, Middlesex, grocer, Sept. 24, Oct. 1, 29, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Mitchell, Union-court, Broad-street.

F. F. Blundell, Coleman-street, insurance-broker, Sept. 20, at one, Oct. 1, 29, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Palmer, and Co. Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.

W. George and W. Bennett, Liverpool, hoop-makers, Oct. 4, 5, 29, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attorney, Mr. Axcroft, Liverpool.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 8. J. Lucy, Liverpool, merchant.—Nov. 26. J. Wilkins and T. Lacey, Basinghall-street, factors.—Oct. 10. W. White, Birmingham, taylor.—Nov. 15. W. Thompson and E. Leadbeater, Dean-street, Borough, merchants.—Nov. 15. J. Bowman, Water-lane, brandy-merchant.—Oct. 8. J. Abernethie and F. Henderson, Lothbury, merchants.—Oct. 14. R. Evans, Merthyr Tydvil, shopkeeper.—Oct. 10. J. Tankard, Birmingham, factor.—Oct. 10. G. Watts, Chichester, hatter.—Oct. 10. T. Dally, Chichester, linen-draper. Oct. 29. J. Munn, Market-street, Hertford, straw hat-manufacturer.—Sept. 28. J. Battershell, Portsmouth, ship-chandler.—Oct. 20. J. Cole, Stepney, taylor.—Oct. 20. J. Crowther, Halifax, corn-dealer.—Nov. 25. J. Grierson and A. M'Kenzie, Manchester, calico-printers.—Sept. 24. J. Marshall and J. Longcake, Workington, Cumberland, mercers.

CERTIFICATE—OCT. 8.

T. C. Patrick, Suffolk-lane, insurance-broker.

PRICE OF STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Consols.....66½ | Omnium.....1¼ dis.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

I REALLY feel bewildered in sitting down to comment on the very Extraordinary Gazette in this Paper: the head turns in confusion through the maze of our military politics, and the reader is dragged unwillingly from error to error, from stupidity to stupidity, till his faculties become numb, and he is converted into a mere mass of astonishment. An old Gentleman, it seems, of the name of HUGH or HEW DALRYMPLE, was considered a proper person by the British Government to take the command of the victorious army in Portugal; accordingly he takes the said command the day after the battle of Vimiera, and undertakes to rule the country of Portugal without knowing, as he confesses, any thing at all about the matter. An armistice in the mean time is concluded between the French and their conqueror Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY, who, after beating them, as he says, in a dreadful manner, lets them do what they please with him in the way of convention, that is, he kicks the robbers out of the drawing-room, but treats them with the utmost good nature all the way down stairs, suffers them to keep their plunder in their pockets, and insists upon going before them to open the door. Up

then comes this aforesaid chatty old gentleman of the name of DALRYMPLE, and not only joins his friend ARTHUR in the same civilities to the thieves, but with an admirable contempt of worldly-mindedness agrees to call a coach to send the gentlemen home in, and absolutely makes an offer of one of his own carriages to the head of the gang, who, with the gravest impudence in the world gives him his note of hand for the receipt, and sets off full gallop with his comrades for the rendezvous, where, of course, the Captain of the Banditti receives them with a hearty laugh, and then sends them out upon more adventures.

Is this an exaggeration of the late transactions in Portugal? Is it not monstrous, that after such a battle as that of Vimiera is *represented* to have been, the enemy should absolutely dictate his terms to us? Nay, that he should dictate terms in favour of an ally? Is it not monstrous, that he should march out in a condition to turn back and insult us (Art. IV.), that we should absolutely consent to buy the plunder he cannot take away (Art. V.), that British Commissaries should attend him on his march to find him subsistence and accommodation (Art. VIII.), that we should promise to construe every possible doubt entirely in his favour (Art. XIV.), and that after disgracing ourselves as much as it is possible to be disgraced in the eyes of a military nation, we should send one of our own vessels to France to inform the Emperor of the gratifying intelligence (Art. XXI.)? A man of common feelings and reason would have been astonished at the insolence of the French in proposing such terms; JUNOT seems to have written them with the point of his sword, and if posterity were not to hear how we fought at Vimiera, it might reasonably regard us as the most senseless and dastardly soldiers of the present day. It is the loss in fact of our military character, which is the great evil of these proceedings. We were rising every day in the estimation of the European military, and we had just gained a high elevation, when we became giddy and terrified, and fell down, not from simply losing our hold, but as it should seem, from mere weakness of head. It is really disgusting to think of the business, much more to write of it. One is not so much astonished at this Sir HEW DALRYMPLE, for he always might have been stupid though we did not know it; but that Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY, the *gallant* Sir ARTHUR, the *glorious* Sir ARTHUR, the *hero* of Vimiera, should be the *first* to ratify the disgrace of the British arms, is a wonder apparently unaccountable. After all, this Duke of ABRANTES is a respectable General, though he does stand by the side of Sir ARTHUR, and if he has not exactly conquered like MARLBOROUGH, he has made quite as good terms as MARLBOROUGH could have made on the like occasion, and has shewn himself a General of consummate artifice. The English have shewn themselves, as usual, good soldiers and bad officers, invincible at the bayonet, in muscular power, and in animal courage, but certainly very deficient in harassing an enemy, in generalship, in the maintenance and improvement of good fortune, in short, in the whole art of war. They have returned by one single degradation to the point at which they set out under the Duke of YORK, and can be called little better than excellent bull-dogs commanded by jackasses. To give up the best soldiers in the French nation in order that they may be sent against the unhappy Spaniards! To give up the best sailors in the Russian service in order that they may recruit our enemies in the North! And all this, because the winter was approaching and we should have found it *hard work* to have managed that desperate fellow JUNOT! The Lord help us! What would NELSON, the lamented NELSON, whose memory I will not disgrace by giving him the prostituted newspaper epithets, have said on reading this Gazette? What would he have done, *discriminating* and *decisive* as he was, if he had been at the Tagus? How would he have answered the insolent demands of the Russians? They would have read his reply by the light of their own conflagration only; they would have heard it only in crashings and explosions; they would have forgotten it only in annihilation. When CHARLES the XIIth, with a mere company of men, was besieged in his house at Bender by the Turkish army, who set the little place on fire, one of the Swedes mentioned the word surrender, at which the Monarch smilingly exclaimed "A good joke! as if it were not better to be burnt alive than to surrender to the Turks!" And yet here are the English, one of the greatest and most intrepid nations in the world, absolutely surrendering their enemies to their enemies, as if we were afraid of them, and sending home the defeated Commander on the shoulders of Englishmen like a defeated candidate at an election! Our only consolation is, that the strictest enquiry will be made into this wretched affair, and that the Ministry may open their eyes to the present gross system of military corruption and favouritism.

The little room remaining for the rest of the leading article will not allow me to indulge in any remarks on the accounts from the north and south of Europe. The present EXAMINER indeed has been compelled, by the great press of intelligence, to lose its usual miscellaneous character, and not very willingly either; but the accounts from the Baltic promise to repay us a little for our anxieties about Portugal. Lieutenant THOMSON brings advice, that the Russian fleet had sailed from Stranga roads on the 25th of August, and was pursued by the Swedish squadron which had been joined by the *Centaur* and *Implacable* under Sir S. HOOD, who brought the sternmost ship of the enemy to action. This ship, a 74, named the *Sewalod*,

underwent a series of adventures in a very short space of time. She first struck to Sir SAMUEL, was rescued by the Russian fleet which stood back, was attacked again by the *Centaur*, carried in a most gallant manner by boarding, and finally getting a-ground was burnt. The remainder of the enemy, consisting of eight sail of the line and 15 frigates, took shelter in Port Baltic, where the Russians began to throw up entrenchments, which must be occupied before any attack can be made on the fleet. Sir JAMES SAUMAREZ had since joined the Swedish fleet, so that the combined force amounts to ten Swedish and seven British sail of the line. Before Lieut. THOMSON came away, an attack was meditated on the batteries protecting the enemy, and a favourable result very confidently expected.

The Spaniards continue to be successful in Catalonia. General PALAFOX is said to have gained another victory near Pampeluna; and the Patriots seem to be concentrating their force for a general attack on the French. Four of the Juntas have already nominated deputies to the Central Government, which is to meet at Ceudad Real in La Mancha, a place recommended by the Junta at Seville. The Pretender is still at Burgos.

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A NOW-BOAT has arrived at Guernsey from St. Maloes with four American seamen, who state, that BONAPARTE has arrested all the Americans in France.—This account, which has been received by a Gentleman in the city, was read at BATSON'S Coffee-House yesterday morning.—This statement is not credible.

On the 26th of July his Majesty's frigate Seahorse, of 38 guns, arrived at Malta, bringing with her a large Turkish frigate, of 30 brass guns, which she captured in the Adriatic sea, after a most desperate engagement of four hours, wherein the enemy had 500 killed and wounded. She was in company with two other Turkish frigates, which had been sent out for the purpose of taking the British frigate. One of these was sunk at the commencement of the action, and the other succeeded in making her escape. The Seahorse is said to have had but six men killed, but several wounded. The Turkish frigate captured is a complete wreck.

A very gallant exploit has been performed by a small detachment from one of our cruizers in the Mediterranean. An Italian brig of war being chased under a battery, the party of Royal Marines, which consisted of two Lieutenants and 45 rank and file, were landed—these brave fellows immediately ascended the heights, when, upon approaching the battery, the French officer who commanded, confident of his strength (having upwards of 70 men of the favourite French regiment the 3d Legere) marched out with a field-piece to attack them. The Lieutenant, without firing a musket, ordered his men to charge, which was executed so firmly, that although the French maintained their ground for some time with great courage, they at last gave way, leaving their field-piece behind, and our men, by a masterly manœuvre, having placed themselves between them and the battery, of which they got possession, opened a heavy fire upon the brig, which, upon the approach of our frigate, hauled down her colours. The whole then, after spiking the guns, and blowing up the magazines, re-embarked. Our loss on this service, which was the the admiration of all who witnessed it, was the Second Lieutenant of Marines, badly wounded in the arm, one serjeant and seven privates killed, and five badly wounded.

The Dart is arrived from New South Wales, with accounts of some disturbances having taken place in that Settlement. Governor BLIGH has, it is said, been arrested and sent home in confinement.

ANOTHER FATAL DUEL.—A duel took place on Friday morning on Wimbledon Common, between Capt. C——D and Mr. P——, when the former was killed on the first shot.—Mr. P. has absconded. The cause of quarrel, it is believed, was of a domestic and most delicate nature.

On Thursday as Lord RENDLESHAM was on a shooting party with Lord CHATHAM'S eldest son, he fell from his Horse and immediately died.

On Friday, as Mr. JOHN DRURY, banker of Birchin-lane, was driving his curricle on Finchley Common with Mrs. DRURY, the horses took fright and overturned the vehicle. Mrs. DRURY escaped unhurt, but Mr. DRURY was killed on the spot.

Yesterday, at the Old Bailey, *George Anderson*, a lad employed by Mr. BLACKBURNE, a respectable newsman, at Knightsbridge, was capitally convicted of stealing a 5l. note out of a letter left at his master's house, he keeping a receiving-house for two-penny post letters. The prisoner made no defence though he had borne a good character up to the present transaction. A number of petty larceny trials took place, none of which are worth reporting.

Yesterday, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, one of those wretched hovels, called houses, situate in Webber-street, near the Obelisk in St. George's-fields, fell to the ground; fortunately its inhabitants, who are working people, were from home, consequently their effects only were buried in the ruins. Several similar dwellings seem to be in a state of tottering decay in that quarter, and imperiously call upon the District Surveyor to present them as nuisances at the Sessions.

On Tuesday the LORD MAYOR, after inspecting the returns, ordered bread to rise 1d. per peck.

The *Stamford Mercury* contains an account of a girl, about four years old, who, in returning from an errand, fell asleep in a ditch trench, and continued in that state for three days, when she got up and went home perfectly well, and unconscious of her trance.

DEATHS.

At Kingston, Jamaica, Gen. Wm. Anne Villettes, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Forces in that Island.

On Friday se'nnight, in James-street, Westminster, in the 45th year of her age, the Hon. Miss Trefusis, sister to the late and aunt to the present Lord Clinton.

On Sunday morning, at Lee, near Blackheath, in Kent, the Right Hon. Dowager Lady Dacre.

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